

Impact of Activity Removal by IX Resins on Outage Radiation Fields

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All theory, dear friend, is gray, but the golden tree of life springs ever green.

Quote by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

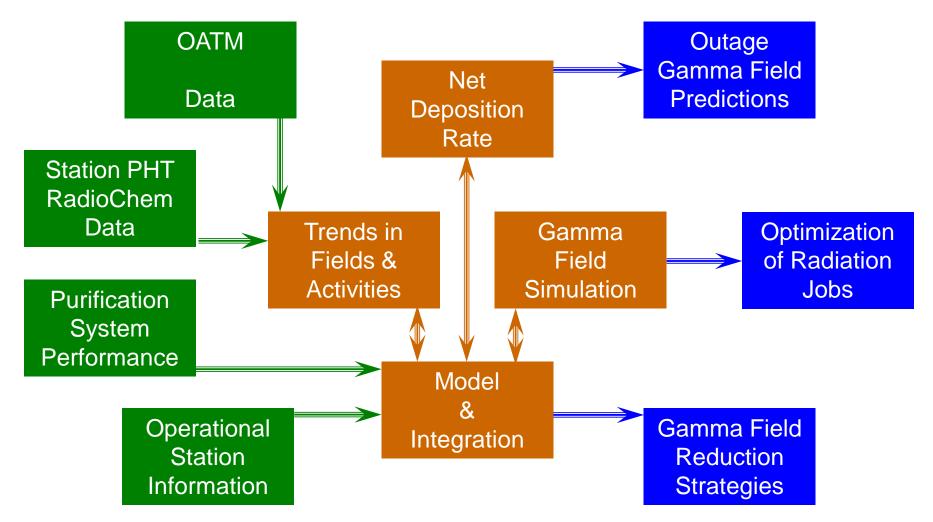
Introduction



- □ Kinectrics Routinely Conducts the Source Term Monitoring at CANDU Fleet. Main Activities include:
 - □ Outage Activity Transport Monitoring Surveys (OATM)
 - Data Integration and Interpretation
 - Radiation Field Trend and Impact Analysis
 - Outage Radiation Field Mapping & Predictions

Data Integration & Interpretation





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Outage Radiation Field at CANDU Unit



Main Contributors:

Co-60 (40-80%), Zr/Nb-95 (10-40%), Sb-124 (2-20%) and F.P. (1-10%)

Soluble & Insoluble Contaminants

$$RF(r,t) = \sum_{i} \{f_i(r) \times w_i(t) \times A_i(r,t)\}$$

RF - outage radiation field;

r - distance from the gamma source;

t – time of a particular outage;

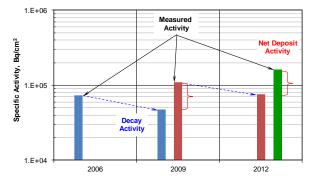
i - radionuclide index;

 f_i - activity to dose conversion factor;

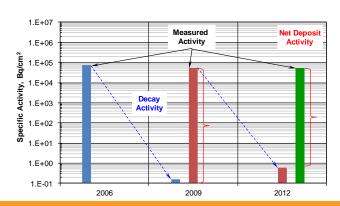
 w_i - impact factor for i - radionuclide;

 A_i - activity of radionuclide;

Long-lived Radionuclide



Short-lived Radionuclide



Year

PHT Purification System



- System is Designed to:
 - ☐ Minimize the Levels of Soluble and Insoluble Impurities
 - Remove Potential Corrosive and Deposit Forming Constituents (such as chlorides, silicates and carbonates)
 - Maintain the Required Heavy Water Chemistry
- System Consists of:
 - 2 Parallel Filters (FR) connected in Series with
 - 4/2 Parallel Ion Exchangers (IX)

Impact of the System on Radiation Field



Radiation Field

Design Data: S, cm²

OATM Data

Surface Activity:

As, Bq/cm²

Factor per Year:

k

Net Activity per Year: $A = S \times As \times k$, Bq

Net Deposited Activity

Purification System

Design Data: V, cm³

Spent IX Resin

Scan

Volume Activity:

Av, Bq/cm³

Total Activity per

Year:

 $A_{IX} = Av x V, Bq$

Activity Removed by IX Resin

Design Data: S, cm²

Spent FR Filter

Scan

Surface Activity:

Av, Bq/cm²

Total Activity per

Year:

 $A_{FR} = A_S \times S$, Bq

Activity Removed by Filter

Activity Removal by IX Resin: Methodology



Total radionuclide activities at the end of service period for the IX Resin:

$$A_{IX}^{i} = a_{C}^{i} \times r \times \varepsilon_{IX}^{i} \times \int_{0}^{T} e^{-\lambda_{i}t} dt$$

A^i_{IX}	Total radionuclide activity in the spent IX resin (Bq) at the end of service period;
a_C^i	Average activity of the radionuclide (i) in the coolant during IX column service duration (Bq/kg);
r	Average bleed flow rate (kg/sec) through the IX column during its in-service period;
T	IX column in-service duration (sec);
$arepsilon^i_{IX}$	Effectiveness of the IX column in removing the radionuclide of interest;
λ_i	Radioactive decay of radionuclide of interest

Measured total radionuclide activities:

$$A_{IX}^i = a^i \times V_{IX}$$

Resin Effectiveness for the radionuclide of interest:

$$\varepsilon_{IX}^{i} = \frac{a^{i} \times V_{IX} \times \lambda}{a_{C}^{i} \times r \times (1 - e^{-\lambda T})}$$

In-Situ Spectrometry of Spent IX Resin

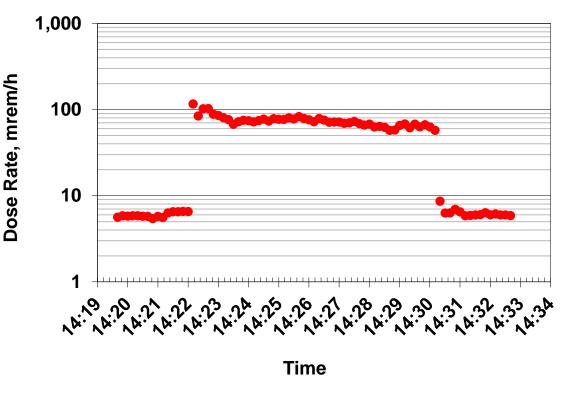


Survey during Spent Resin Slurry from the System to the Waste Tank



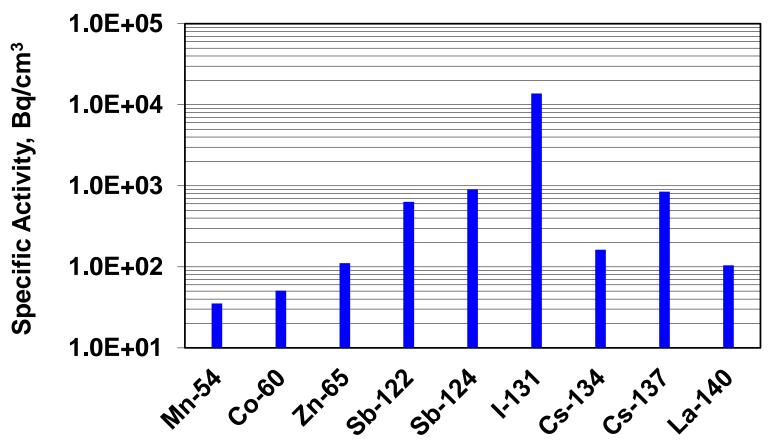


I/S Duration – 18 months



Spent IX Resin: Radionuclide Distribution

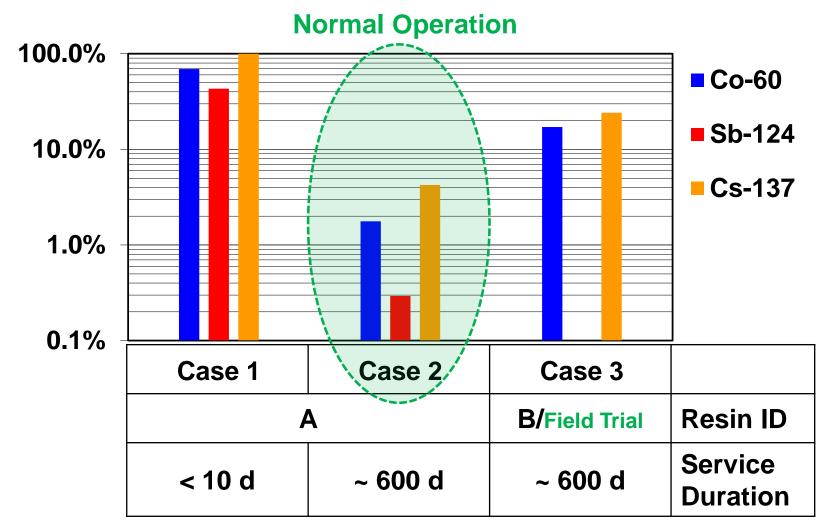




Radionuclide

Effectiveness of Radionuclide Removal





Conclusions



- Convenient Approach for Performance Analysis of Purification System
- □ Database of the Radionuclide Distributions and Inventory for IX & FR will allow:
 - □ Analyze the Effect of Mechanical Filter Parameters (pore size, media) based on the Actual Station Data
 - Directly Correlate the Activity Data to the Unit Service Conditions
 - Compare the Performance of Various IX Resin Types
 - □ Analyze the Radionuclide Distributions between IX Resin and Filter Media